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TOPIC Polish and Soviet Tropps in Formania	25X1A	्रास्त्रकार प्रवेशविवविवयंत्रकार विवयंत्रकार प्रशासकार विवयंत्रकार प्रशासकार विवयंत्रकार विवयंत्रकार विवयंत्रक
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Troops and Lilitary Installations in Stettin.

- 1. Prior to Earch 1951, three or four Polish T34 tanks were frequently observed entering the former Grenadier Kaserne in Stettin (0.54/2.55) through the entrance on ul. Narutoxicza. In Earch 1951, Polish signal troops wearing a lightning insignia embroidered on their Left upper sleeves were located in the billets of the former German Army ration supply depot situated west of the former Grenadier Kaserne on the north side of ul. Narutowicza. In the fall of 1950, four prime movers towing guns of about 120 mm with relatively short barrols, shields, barrel brakes in front of the shields and rub or tire disk wheels were frequently observed on runs from ul. Narutowicza to ul. Kilinskiego. (1)
- 2. According to WOP (Border Guard) troops, in early 1951 the headquarters of the 3d WOP Bn, with jurisdiction over the counties of Stattin, Greifenbagen (0.5h/Q.53) and Koenigsberg (0.53/Q.ho), was located in the headquarters building situated at the intersection of ul. Piotra Skargi and ul. Moniuski, facing the former street with its southeast side and the latter with its east one. It was the superior headquarters of the WOP units located and doing guard duty in Stattin/Scheume. Also, a WOP command agency was presumably located in the WCP headquarters building on Piotra Skargi. WOP barracks installations adjoined the headquarters building on the southeast and extended as far as ul. Thacka. More NOP billets, guarded by sentries, were located opposite the headquarters building and on the northwest side of ul. Piotra Skargi and adjoined the military hospital on the south. A group of villas serving as WOP officers' billets was located northeast of the WOP billeting area. All of the information on WOP installations was obtained prior to March 1951.

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- 3. In October 1950, four T34 tanks, which we would be blick tank unit, were observed at a sports event in the flatter from the flatter, who were believed to be infantrymen, were flatter are are larracks installation situated on the north side of the case street. Also, Polish signal troops were observed there. Alight long-barreled guns with shields, which were tought, about vehicles, were observed in this area. According to being a point actorized units, the exact location of whose billets are and appointed, were also located in this area in October 1950.
- 4. New Polish infantry barracks were located most the former German Artillerie Kaserne on the north side of ul, Declais Rataja, The soldiers observed in these installations were that cup bands, Units of company strength frequently marched from the installations to the target ranges located northwest of the Tornej (Turzyn) railroad station.
- 5. Prior to 1 February, the largest Goviet hotel of the post was located at 117 Al. Wojska Polskiego, formerly Falkenwalderstrasse, It was occupied to capacity by 60 to 70 officers, with ranks ranging from lieutenant to captain. The officers were assigned to the headquarters of Colonel Kovenko, (fnu), who relieved his predecessor, Colonel Leyo (source's spelling), (fnu), in late 1948 or early 1949 and resided with his family in a villa located at the intersection of Kreuzenweg and Niebuhrstrasse. In December 1950, about 40 officers, who also belonged to the headquarters of Colonel Eovenko and had messed in the Coviet hotel at 7 ul. P. Warrzyniaka, formerly Alle-Stras e, prior to 1949, were billeted in a newly-constructed three-stary building at 109 Al. Wojska Polskiego, which was originally intended to serve as municipal hospital but was not completed by 1945. No remarkable changes of the personnel living in the Coviet officers' billets were observed between the end of the war and early 1950. All the above mentioned installations were off limits to Polish officers.

Soviet Supply Installation in Gollnow.

6. According to local residents, extensive Soviet supply installations, from which the units stationed in Pomerania were supplied with rations and clothing, were located on an unspecified site in the town of Gollnow (0 51/Q 77). In November 1950 numerous Soviet motor vehicles and guards were observed in Gollnow.

Polish Troops in Podejuch.

7. In the fall of 1950, the Polish barracks installs tion located between the eastern bank of the Grosse Reglitz River and the Podejuch (0.54/Q.55) railroad station was occupied by engineer troops. The installation consisted of five three—or four-story billets and numerous small buildings. The troops, who graded the bank of the Reglitz River in the fall of 1950, had horse-drawn vokicles. The soldiers were red service color and caps with a red band and a light-blue piping. The former German Pionier "asome, located on the east side of the railroad line, was not used for military purposes. The portion of the installation north of the railroad station was gutted, whereas some buildings of the southern portion had been converted into civilian apartment houses. The Polish billets in Finkenwalde (0.54/Q.55) and Sydowsaue (0.54/Q.54) were newly constructed by the Poles.

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SECRET/COMPROL/OS OF ICIALS AND 25X1A Polish Troops in Stargard. 8. In March 1950, the barracks installs was an an one btargard (0 5h/Q 85) railroad station was occupied and a storing infantry unit, whose troops were red stated and a new billets and the officers' mess adjoined the flate of the second as the second like the second and the second second as the second second as the second Soviet Troops in Belgard. 9. In March 1951, the barracks installation located an lolgard (0.55/M 43) on the read to Keerlin (0.55/M 33) was occupied by devict troops. (4) About 15 T34 tanks frequently left the installation for practice in the direction of Koerlin, Soviet apartments and a Longited, at which Soviet troops were also observed, adjoined the installation to the southeast, Officers' billets, an officers' mess and an ill a mess as well as organizational supply installations including fuel dumps were on the nexth side of the Koerlin road. According to residence, there were about 5,000 Soviet troops at the post. Soviet Troops in Neustettin. 10. In December 1950, numerous Soviet officers bat and a limited number of RM were observed on the streets of "eustettin (2 50, 12 90). According to friends of source, a Soviet headquarters was in the post. The Soviet sector was on the northwestern perimeter of the city accepthe former German Infanterie Kasernen. (5) Polish Troops in Koeslin. 11. According to NOP sportsmen, the headquarters of the 8th NOP Bn was located in the Koeslin (0 55/11 45) post in the fall of 1950, Lembers of this battalion belonged to the Stottin main football team of the WOP in January 1951. No detailed information on the extensive barracks installations located on the eastern perimeter of the city and occupied by Polish troops was furnished by source.

Wiscellaneous Posts.

12. According to sports friends from Deutschkrone (P 54/R 85) and Dramburg (P 54/R 37), Polish tank troops were located in these towns. The unit located in Doutschkrone was referred to as a tank regiment.

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	13.	Neither Polish nor Seviet troops were located in the towns of Soldin (0 53/Q 70), Neudamm (0 53/V 68) and Bacrwalde (0 53/V 58).	25X1	
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